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other available data present practically the same facts of sickness variation relatively by sex and age as do our results. Numerous limitations upon the European data render detailed comparisons impossible, but the comparative frequency of sickness by sex and age still remains to confirm our conclusions from the Rochester survey.

The enumeration method of determining the prevalence of sickness in a community, as exemplified in this study, has, we believe, an established value. We are mindful, however, of the necessity for bringing together other sources of information on the amount of sickness which prevails in this country. Sickness surveys made in conjunction with the decennial censuses of the Federal Government should prove most helpful. In like manner, the statistics of hospitals, of visiting nurse associations, and of institutions for the care of the blind, the crippled, and the insane should be collected and analyzed. It is only through the coordination of such sources that the total cost of sickness and accident disability in the community will be ascertained and proper measures organized for its control. The life conservation movement of to-day, as a basis for a constructive program, has a deep need for a scientific and accurate measure of sickness and of its effects.

PLAGUE-PREVENTION WORK.

CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-prevention work in California for the week ended January 29, 1916, was received from Surg. Boggess, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAT PROOFING.

New buildings:	
Inspections of work under construction	209
Basements concreted (square feet, 53,040)	49
Floors concreted (square feet, 27,525)	16
Yards, passageways, etc. (square feet, 19,741)	96
Total area of concrete laid (square feet)	101,306
Class A, B, and C (fireproof) buildings:	
Inspections made	131
Roof and basement ventilators, etc., screened	695
Wire screening used (square feet)	3,390
Openings around pipes, etc., closed with cement	1,550
Sidewalk lens lights replaced	1,000
Old buildings:	
Inspections made	366
Wooden floors removed	20
Old buildings—Continued.	
Yards and passageways, planking removed	8
Cubic feet new foundation walls installed	4,215
Concrete floors installed (square feet, 9,990)	18
Basements concreted (square feet, 9,980)	12
Yards and passageways, etc., concreted (square feet, 5,496)	31
Total area concrete laid (square feet)	25,466
Floors rat proofed with wire cloth (square feet 5,050)	4
Buildings razed	16
New garbage cans stamped approved	905
Nuisances abated	240

OPERATIONS ON THE WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected for rat guards	19
Reinspections made on vessels	32
New rat guards procured	23
Defective rat guards repaired	17
Vessels on which cargo was inspected	1

Amount of cargo inspected and description of same.	Condition.	Rat evidence.
Steamer Governor from Seattle:		
120 cases milk, apples, and household goods	O. K.	None.
400 sacks flour, bran, and rice	O. K.	None.

Rats trapped on wharves and water front	30
Rats trapped on vessels	13
Traps set on wharves and water front	182
Traps set on vessels	56
Vessels trapped on	13
Poisons placed on water front (pieces)	3,600
Poisons placed within Panama Pacific International Exposition grounds (pieces)	50,000
Bait used on water front and vessels; bacon (pounds)	6
Bread used in poisoning water front (loaves)	9
Poison used on water front (pounds)	3

RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE.

San Francisco:	
Collected	448
Examined	316
Found infected	None.
Hollister:	
Collected	8
Examined	8
Found infected	None.

Operations are being carried on on lands owned by the Peoples Water Co., as follows:

Hopkins tract, 155 acres treated (kilmol), 56 gallons kilmol used.

Record of plague infection.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
Cities:				
San Francisco	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	(1)	398 rats.
Oakland	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	(1)	126 rats.
Berkeley	Aug. 28, 1907	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles	Aug. 11, 1908	(1)	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
Counties:				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).	Sept. 24, 1909	Oct. 17, 1909[2]	July 12, 1915	287 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa	July 13, 1915	(1)	Nov. 12, 1915	1,597 squirrels.
Fresno	(1)	(1)	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced	(1)	(1).	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey	(1)	(1)	Apr. 10, 1914	6 squirrels.
San Benito	June 4, 1913	(1)	Aug. 14, 1915	50 squirrels.
San Joaquin	Sept. 18, 1911	(1)	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo	(1)	(1)	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara	Aug. 31, 1910	(1)	July 23, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz	(1)	(1)	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus	(1)	(1)	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

[1] None.

[2] Wood rat.

The work is being carried on in the following named counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, Stanislaus, San Benito, Monterey, Lassen, and Modoc.

LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS—PLAGUE ERADICATION.

The following report of plague-eradication work at New Orleans for the week ended February 12, 1916, was received from Surg. Creel, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.

Vessels fumigated with sulphur	8
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide	3
Vessels fumigated with cyanide gas	12
Sulphur used, pounds	450
Coke consumed in carbon-monoxide fumigation, pounds	4,600
Cyanide used in cyanide-gas fumigation, pounds	458
Sulphuric acid used in cyanide-gas fumigation, pints	687
Clean bills of health issued	25
Foul bills of health issued	8

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Rodents trapped	8,525
Premises inspected	8,127
Notices served	498
Garbage cans installed	133

BUILDINGS RAT PROOFED.

By elevation	215
By marginal concrete wall	154
By concrete floor and wall	237
By minor repairs	415
Total buildings rat proofed	1,021
Concrete laid, square yards	8,227
Premises, planking and shed flooring removed	171
Buildings demolished	130
Total buildings rat proofed to date (abated)	102,434

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rodents received by species:	
Mus rattus	166
Mus norvegicus	1,022
Mus alexandrinus	171
Mus musculus	6,894
Wood rats	206
Musk rats	6
Putrid (included in enumeration of species)	55
Total rodents received at laboratory	8,465
Rodents examined	2,230
Number of rats suspected of plague	[1] 66
Plague rats confirmed	None.

PLAGUE STATUS TO FEB. 12, 1916.

Last case of human plague, Sept. 8, 1915.
Last case of rodent plague, Feb. 4, 1916.

Total number of rodents captured to Feb. 12	607,311
Total number of rodents examined to Feb. 12	326,770

Total cases of rodent plague to Feb. 12, by species:	
Mus musculus	6
Mus rattus	18
Mus alexandrinus	11
Mus norvegicus	243
Total rodent cases to February 12, 1916	278

HAWAII—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following reports of plague-prevention work in Hawaii were received from Surg. Trotter, of the United States Public Health Service:

Honolulu.

WEEK ENDED JAN. 29, 1916.

Total rats and mongoose taken	375
Rats trapped	322
Mongoose trapped	4
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide	49
Examined microscopically	312
Showing plague infection	0
Classification of rats trapped:	
Mus alexandrinus	141
Mus musculus	105
Mus norvegicus	36
Mus rattus	40
Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:	
Mus alexandrinus	4
Mus musculus	10
Mus rattus	35
Average number of traps set daily	984
Cost per rat destroyed, cents	23

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[1] Indicates number of rodents, the tissues of which were inoculated into guinea pigs. Most of them showed on necropsy only evidence of recent inflammatory process; practically none presented gross lesions characteristic of plague infection.

HAWAII—PLAGUE PREVENTION—Continued.

Honolulu—Continued.

WEEK ENDED FEB. 5, 1916.

Total rats and mongoose taken	321
Rats trapped	315
Mongoose trapped	3
Rats found dead	0
Rats killed by sulphur dioxide	3
Examined microscopically	277
Showing plague infection	0
Classification of rats trapped:	
Mus alexandrinus	163
Mus musculus	63
Mus norvegicus	53
Mus rattus	36
Classification of rats killed by sulphur dioxide:	
Mus rattus	3
Average number of traps set daily	984
Cost per rat destroyed, cents	24½

Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, Apr. 12, 1910.

Last case human plague, Honolulu, July 12, 1910.

Last case rat plague, Paauhau, Hawaii, Jan. 18, 1916.

Last case human plague, Paauhau Plantation, Hawaii, Dec. 16, 1915.

Hilo.

WEEK ENDED JAN. 22, 1916.

Rats and mongoose taken	2,786
Rats trapped	2,743
Rats found dead	3
Mongoose taken	40
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically	2,786
Rats and mongoose examined microscopically	1
Rats and mongoose examined bacteriologically	1
Rats and mongoose plague infected	
Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Mus norvegicus	335
Mus alexandrinus	430
Mus rattus	877
Mus musculus	1,104

Last case of rat plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Jan. 18, 1916.

Last case of human plague, Paauhau Sugar Co., Dec. 16, 1915.

PORTO RICO—PLAGUE PREVENTION.

The following table shows the number of rats and mice examined in Porto Rico for plague infection during the three weeks ended January 28, 1916. No plague infection was found:

Place.	Rats.	Mice.
San Juan	275	22
Puerta de Tierra	56	1
Santurce	389	31